

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please add the following new headings and paragraph after the Title.

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

This application is a U.S. National Stage application of PCT Application No. PCT/AT 2004/000270, filed July 26, 2004, which claims priority from Austrian Application No. A 1423/2003, filed on September 9, 2003.

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

Please add the following new heading prior to line 5 on page 1.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Please add the following new heading prior to line 18 on page 1.

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Please amend the paragraph starting on line 18 of page 1 as follows:

The ~~object of the~~ present invention is the creation of an autonomous switching converter, i.e., of a switching converter that does not need its own control component, which can be constructed with as few components as possible in a cost favorable manner.

Please amend the paragraph starting on line 22 of page 1 as follows:

~~This object is accomplished with~~ In one exemplary embodiment an autonomous switching converter, in which, according to the present invention, an input voltage can be applied to a storage inductor by means of a first semiconductor switch, the voltage drop of a sensor resistor that is connected in series to the switch is fed to a control electrode of a second semiconductor switch as an indicator of the current through the inductor, the input voltage is connected to the control electrode of the first switch via a resistor, this control electrode can be grounded via the switching path of the second switch, wherein, after switching on the input voltage during a first conduction phase of a first duration of the first switch and an increase in current through the inductor, the second switch becomes conductive and breaks the contact of the first switch, whereupon the storage inductor then supplies energy into an output capacitor for a second duration via a rectifier diode, until the capacitor of a series RC element that connects the switching input of the second switch to the input voltage is charged, the contact of the second switch is broken, and the first switch becomes conductive again.

Please add the following new heading prior to line 29 of page 2:

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Please add the following new heading prior to line 4 of page 3:

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Please amend the paragraph starting on line 4 of page 3 as follows:

As Figure 1 shows, a direct input voltage  $U_E$  is grounded by means of a storage inductor L1, the collector-emitter path of a transistor T1 and a sensor resistor R2. A resistor R1 leads from the positive pole of the direct input voltage  $U_E$  to the base of the transistor T1 and to the collector of another transistor T2, whose emitter is grounded. The emitter of the first transistor T1 leads the voltage drop at R2 via a resistor R4 to the base of the second transistor T2, which is connected to the connecting point of the storage inductor L1 and of the collector of the transistor T1 via the series connection of a capacitor C1 and a resistor R5. This connecting point leads to an output capacitor C2 via a rectifier diode D1.

Please amend the paragraph starting on line 19 of page 3 as follows:

The transistors T1, T2 and T3 are, quite generally, controlled semiconductor switches, wherein ~~FETs~~ {field effect transistors} (FETs) are preferably used.

Please amend the paragraph starting on line 21 of page 3 as follows:

The circuit according to the present invention works as follows. The direct input voltage  $U_E$  of, for example, 15 V, which may not exceed the allowable gate source voltage when using an FET, is connected at the storage inductor L1 as well as at the resistor R1. The gate of the transistor T1 is charged via the resistor R1, and this {transistor} switches on, as a result of which the current in the storage inductor L1 increases linearly. The amount of this current is shown at the sensor resistor R2, i.e., the voltage drop lying at this resistor is an indicator of the current through the inductor, and this voltage drop is fed to the second transistor T2 via the resistor R4. If the second transistor T2 is an npn transistor, and the voltage dropping at the resistor R2 is greater than the base-emitter voltage of this transistor, this {transistor} becomes conductive and it switches off the transistor T1.

Please add the following paragraph at the end of page 5:

Although the invention is illustrated and described herein with reference to a specific embodiment, the invention is not intended to be limited to the details shown. Rather, various modifications may be made in the details within the scope and range of equivalents of the claims and without departing from the invention.